



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Bernstorff to the Secretary of State declared that a submarine on August 19, 1915, stopped the British liner *Dunsley* south of Kinsale, intending to sink her by gun fire, when the steamer *Arabic* appeared, having neither flag nor neutral markings, altered her course and steamed towards the subsea boat with the intention of ramming it. The British officers on the *Arabic* declared that the *Arabic* did not intend to ram the U-boat. Similar conditions existed in the *Ancona* case and many others. The author also treats under separate headings, "Preparedness and Pacifists," "Plots and Crimes on Sea and on Land," "The Peace Notes," "Diplomatic Relations," "We Enter the War," "The Call to the Colors," "German Intrigue," "Rationing and Fighting," and the "International Peace Debate."

The presentation of the author is precise and concise, but at times it becomes tedious. This effect possibly follows from his concision and the number of current sources quoted, but this defect is a blur, not a blotch. His arrangement of facts, as far as temporal propinquity will admit, is noteworthy. The variant sources are placed side by side, and the reader is enticed to decide. Accurate decision in all cases is out of the question. Time alone will tell, but the opinion of legislators, and that of the great majority of the people, settle the matter for the present.

Despite the lack of treatment of the effect of the pro-Ally propaganda, which is of much interest and importance in its purpose and consequence and result, despite the fact that the book is at times hard to peruse, it is of value to educated Americans. It was written by a student of history, not by a zealous apologist, and it breathes a candor that does honor to the learned writer. He has labored to present a summary of those intricate international relations that others have accumulated slowly and with a hazard at the truth. It is concise, as accurate as possible, and well worth the reading.

WILLIAM LENNARTZ, C.S.C., LITT.D.

America among the Nations, by H. H. Powers. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1918. Pp. 376.

This book was first published in the latter part of 1917, when the world was in the midst of war and when the problems of nationalities, boundaries, policies, and similar questions were

being discussed by political philosophers and others in pamphlet, newspaper, magazine, and book, without regard for the existing shortage of paper. The author describes his effort as an "attempt at an historical interpretation of our national character and our relation to other nations." He would discard "the time-honoured formulas and arrive at an independent estimate of national character from the homely facts of our national history;" and likewise disregard the "prepossessions and epithets which have too long done duty with us as estimates of foreign nations, and arrive at a juster conclusion based on their action."

The work is divided into two parts, the first reviewing the history of America at home, the second treating of its relations with other nations. The second part contains too little history and too much prophecy (I was about to say "propaganda") to receive attention in an historical journal. We may approve or disapprove of his boundless admiration for the Greatest Empire; we may agree or disagree with his statement that upon the absolute control of Ireland depends the very existence of that empire, and that "not the British Parliament but the maker of the planet decreed the dependence of Ireland;" but in spite of the efforts made nowadays by many historians to rewrite the relations with Great Britain, it scarcely seems possible that historical students are yet ready to go so far as this author. "The relation between the two countries," he says, "has never been one of serious hostility, nor has our membership in the Anglo-Saxon fellowship (which is the substance of the British Empire) ever been cancelled. We have become independent, but so have Canada and Australia. . . . We have fought for our independence—and for theirs—and Britain fought for it too, fought with us against a king who acted without her warrant and against a theory of government that she had repudiated with the sword a century before. . . . She has stood by us from the first, and in every crisis of our history she has tipped the scale in our favor."

Much of the latter part of the volume is concerned with the international problems of the war and of the peace, which had not been determined when the book was written (and this later reprint differs not at all from the first). This is no longer timely and need not be discussed. The results have shown the fallacy of much of his prophecy in this connection.

The author in reviewing the history of the nation, in tracing its development to its present power and position, has indeed broken away from the long-traded paths and shows us a land that is more or less unfamiliar—and not very pleasing if we use his glasses. The period of colonization is presented in a natural, connected manner in a style characteristic of the book throughout, fresh and attractive. With conditions as they were bound to be, on account of the isolation of the colonies, physical separation from the mother country was inevitable. Then began a century of unparalleled territorial expansion and conquest. First it was that part of Florida involved in the secret clause of the treaty with Great Britain. Since Spain denied our right and yielded to a threat of force, this was conquest; and our Constitution was then but six years old. At the ripe age of fifteen the nation further showed its imperialistic sentiment by purchasing stolen goods from Napoleon. Next it was West Florida that we took, then the Florida of our own day, the seizing of which was disguised under the form of purchase, a policy “peculiarly American.” With the southeastern corner of our continent properly rounded out, our restless energies turned to the northeast, where we established an unenviable record in the history of arbitration in ignoring the award of the arbiter. The author is not impressed with the moderation of American demands in this first period of our history. “We want the earth, and we say so frankly. . . . Our method of procedure is equally characteristic, to ask for what we want—for all of it—and stand our ground. Recognizing that possession is nine points in law, we have shown a strong inclination to make appropriation our first step in the proceedings, whether we contemplated purchase or conquest. We have also appreciated the value of a threat of war at the proper moment.”

In the same tone the struggle for the Pacific is described. If we wanted a natural stopping place the Rocky Mountains was the place to stop. “But the American people have not been looking for stopping places. For them all stopping places have been starting places, and that forthwith.” And so Oregon was secured (the Whitman myth is preserved), although England had a prior right since her explorers had come earlier and gone farther.

In a chapter entitled, “Despoiling the Latin,” the annexation of Texas and the forfeit exacted of Mexico are put down as natural

outcroppings of our militant and imperialistic nature. This whole territory had begun to attract American settlers. "That is tantamount to saying that we had begun to desire the land." Yet the author holds the annexation of Texas the most irreproachable episode in our long record of imperialism; nor does he share the popular opinion regarding our war with Mexico. The Gadsden purchase was another transaction of doubtful satisfaction, but here we were the victims of our own ignorance and cupidity in losing control of the Gulf of California.

The purchase of Alaska was a break with tradition, but at that time we trusted to a future annexation of Canada to reestablish our doctrine of continuous territory. Our war with Spain was one of the best justified of all our wars, and, in the mind of the author, there was more reason for our imperialistic tendencies in the Philippines, Porto Rico, San Domingo, and Cuba than on our own continent. Finally, further expansion in the Caribbean Sea is prophesied by reason of our situation on the Canal. If our nation is "the offspring and heir of New England" and is "still Puritan in a substantial degree," as the author maintains, this story of a greedy people dishonestly grabbing land on all sides, if true, shows the heir to have wandered far from the path of Puritanic rectitude.

It is evident very early in the volume that the author has not disregarded "the prepossessions and epithets which have too long done duty," in his explanation of the religious element that entered into the conflict for America. "When the great competition began," he says (p. 21), "England and France were in revolt against the intellectual bondage of Roman Catholicism, while Spain was intensely loyal. . . . Coligny and the Protestant cause had perished at St. Bartholomew's, and with them their ill-starred colonial schemes. Colonies fostered by state aid, under the supervision of the Church, and soon under the direction of the Jesuits, supplied abundant and mutual justification for a relentless war against the tenacious heresies of colonies even more heretical than the heretical land from which they came." Now with the English colonies it was different. "Many of them had intense convictions and were exceedingly jealous of all dissenting opinion within their midst. But the notion of forcing other colonies to their own opinion does not seem to have been entertained. . . .

Whatever may be said for the French, the English did not fight these wars in the interest of religious propaganda."

The book contains no footnotes, "as the historic facts referred to are for the most part commonplaces." So the ignorant reader is not enlightened as to the dates and circumstances of the relentless war waged by the Jesuits and the Church in America for religion's sake. It is this lack of authorities, as well as the speculative nature of the greater part of the contents, that makes this book only an interesting but ephemeral interpretation.

LEO STOCK, A.M.

Life of Henry Barnard, the First United States Commissioner of Education, 1867-70, by Bernard C. Steiner. Bulletin 1919, No. 8, Bureau of Education, Department of the Interior.

For those interested in the History of Education in America few careers are more fascinating than those of Horace Mann and Henry Barnard. They were the first American apostles of democracy in education and in more than one sense martyrs in the cause. Both labored to bring the blessings of education to all that the country, as Barnard said, might have "schools good enough for the best and cheap enough for the poorest." As Mann's career forms the first chapter in the history of organized education in Massachusetts, so Barnard's makes up the beginnings of educational system in Connecticut and Rhode Island.

This life, published as a bulletin of the United States Bureau of Education, will make its strongest appeal to educational administrators, executives and those interested in the development of organized education in New England. The preparation for and the determination of Barnard's life work are well described in the account of his education, teaching experience, travel, and term as a member of the Connecticut legislature. In separate chapters on his work as Secretary of the Board of Commissioners of the Common Schools of Connecticut, State Superintendent of Schools of Rhode Island and State Superintendent of Education in Connecticut his varied experiences as an executive are succinctly told. Other chapters describe his editorship and management of the *American Journal of Education*, presidency of St. John's, Annapolis, term as the first United States Commissioner of Education,